

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.
The Steamship Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Boston at nine o'clock on Monday morning. The Baltimore American furnishes the following summary from an Extra of the Boston Atlas:—Business still continued in a fair state. The article of cotton had fallen off about 1d. per lb. Although the demand for speculation, had subsided—yet the requirements of the regular trade remained firm and steady.

The most striking item of English news, is the defeat of Mr. T. Baring, the ministerial candidate for the House of Commons, in London. The contest was a most exciting one, and terminated in the election of Mr. Pattison, the Free Trade Candidate, by a majority of 165 votes.

There is no news of moment from Spain.

A mail has arrived from Bombay, but brings no Indian news of importance.

IRELAND.

Reports gain ground in Dublin that Sir Robert Peel contemplates some comprehensive policy in respect to Irish grievances.

The repealers have endeavored to get up a counter prosecution against Mr. Fredk. Bond Hughes, the government agent writer, for Perjury. A long discussion ensued on the legality of the procedure, which ended in the magistrates definitely refusing to take the informations.

Repeal meetings have been held in different wards of Dublin, and resolutions passed in support of Mr. O'Connell. At one of these, in the Post office ward, on Saturday, he gave an explanation respecting what he had said on the previous Monday about a Federal Parliament.

"It had been most erroneously supposed by some persons that he changed his mind on the subject of Repeal. It was scarcely necessary for him to say that any such impression was totally erroneous. He had merely repeated on Monday what he had often before, and long since stated on the subject of a movement then in contemplation respecting the attainment of a Federal Parliament. But then, as well as on Monday last, he fully retained his own opinion that nothing short of Repeal could or ought to satisfy the people of Ireland, and that nothing else would afford an efficient remedy for the manifold grievances of the country. He was still firmly attached to the principle of independent legislation; but having reason to believe that a movement for a Federal Parliament would rally a considerable and influential party, he had expressed himself ready to make the experiment, because he felt conscious that the result would be a still deeper conviction that in Repeal alone the true remedy would be found. He had been promised the support of a very powerful party in England, and he has reason also to calculate upon the addition of a very influential party in Ireland. By a post of to-morrow he would probably know to what extent the English party he alluded to would be prepared to co-operate with him. But he believed he might then state that the Irish party upon whose aid and co-operation he had been led to calculate were neither so numerous nor so influential as he had imagined. Most grateful was he, however, to both, for their good wishes, to his English friends he was doubly grateful; but while entertaining and expressing these opinions, he was bound to declare, that he was still of the opinion that it was only in an Irish House of Commons, and in an Irish House of Lords, that the wrongs of Ireland could be redressed and the rights of Ireland maintained."

At a meeting in St. Andrew's Ward, on Sunday, he made the following declaration:—"Give me six months of perfect peace, and I'll give you my head on a block, if at the end of that time you have not a Parliament in College Green!"

Mr. O'Connell has issued another address to the people of Ireland.

Two companies of Artillery and the First Royal Dragoons have arrived in Dublin.

The State prosecution against Mr. O'Connell and the eight other traversers will be accelerated by every means within the power of the Crown, and if at all possible, the trials will be fixed for the sitting after the November term. Those sittings commence on the 27th November.

Mr. O'Connell has determined to defend himself, and his decision on this point was communicated to the council for the defendants, who held a consultation at the residence of Mr. O'Connell.

The Hon. and learned gentleman, it is stated, intends to enter into a general review of the British policy in Ireland, especially in regard to the Legislative Union, in order to exhibit the cause of the Repeal movement, out of which those State prosecutions have arisen.

Mr. O'Connell's address to the jury will probably, occupy two days, and from this you may form some idea of the length of time to which the trials may extend.

Mr. Steele also defends himself; and it is stated that he has made arrangements to avail himself of the evidence of the following witnesses, the presence of some of whom in court, if they should attend, would produce no small sensation:—Lord Plunkett, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Frederick Bond Hughes, the government reporter; Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Wellington. Mr.

Steele proposed to examine them in order to set forth.

The latest intelligence from Dublin, by Special Express, brings the news up to the night of November 3d. The Grand Jury has been occupied the whole of the day in reading the indictments, which covered the enormous space of thirty three skins of parchment. This enormously wordy affair has prevented the Grand Jury from examining any witnesses, although a large number were in attendance. It is expected that the proceedings of the Grand Jury, in the O'Connell trials, will be retarded until Monday next; certainly the bills cannot be returned before evening of this day, and it seems hardly possible that the bills can be found even so soon. The proceedings on these important trials will probably extend over a fortnight, unless Mr. O'Connell succeeds in traversing until next term, but there seems to be some legal doubts as to the possibility of traversing in these cases. The greatest possible interest existed in Dublin, and large sums of money would have been eagerly given to obtain admission to the court.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Review of the Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, November 29.

BEEF CATTLE. Of good quality, fat and weighing 600 a 800 pounds, are in demand at \$3, for barreling, which price was paid last week for a large lot, for the English market—light cattle are the same as last quoted, \$1 75 a 2 20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Nearly all kinds of Country produce are in good demand.

FEATHERS.—In this article we notice a slight decline, in consequence of a falling off in the Eastern Market. They now sell here, from wagons at 20 a 21c.

OF Dried Fruits the market is not full. Good dried Apples would sell quickly from wagons at 50c. per bushel. The few dried Peaches that are brought in, sell readily at 85c a \$1 00.

BROOMS are in good demand for shipment to New Orleans at \$1 25 per dozen, if of good quality. We have noticed sales from Wagons, this week, of lots particularly well made, at \$1 30—the very best Shaker Brooms will sell for \$2 00.

GINGER is in active demand at 20c, cash.

FLOUR.—Although the stock of Canal on hand last Wednesday was small, and the arrivals from that time till Saturday were only 1218 barrels, yet there was a decline from \$3 65 and inspection to \$3 58 a 3 60—which was the rate of sales on Saturday. The asking price remained at \$3 70, with some sales last week at that price; but this week we have heard of no transaction in city mills at over \$3 65. Sales this day at the Canal at \$3 60 and inspection, and at the city mills at \$3 62 1/2.

HOGS.—A large business has been done in Hogs the last week. Some 10 or 11,000 have been packed in that time; fully one-half of which have been sold at all prices from 2 25 to 2 65, the balance packed on drovers' account. Most of the sales have been within the range of 2 37 a 2 62, which is now a fair quotation for good average lots, divided. It is getting to be a very common practice however now, in purchasing Hogs, and which, by the way, we think a very fair one for all parties, to divide them at the weight of 200 lbs, bidding two prices for the same lot, the lighter ones rating from 10 a 15 per cent less than the heavy. Some 6 to 800 now in the Pens, with heavy daily arrivals.

The business has assumed a more sober aspect as to price. There is less disposition to give the highest prices noticed last (2 75) although the best lots are still held at that. We have heard of no sales.

From the best information we can get, and we have taken considerable trouble to inform ourselves from intelligent sources, the most general opinion seems to be, that the whole number of in the Western Valley, fattened for market this year, will be about equal to the number packed last season: There will not be so many packed here, notwithstanding we have an increased supply from Kentucky, by about 50,000, caused by the increased amount that will be packed in the country towns, which will not come in generally until the late winter or spring.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of 500 kegs new Lard, No 1, were made this week at 5c. It is held at 5 a 5 1/2, but buyers are scarce at any price over 5. Some orders are in the city for Barrel Lard at 4 1/2, which cannot be filled at the present high prices of Hogs.

We have heard of no transactions in bbl Pork or Beef since our last. Mess Pork is nominal at \$7 60 a 8; Cans \$8 50 a 9; Mess Beef \$7; Primes \$4 a 4 50. Good Bacon Hams of the old stock are dull at 4c; Shoulders 2c; Sides 3c Green Hams from the block have been sold at 3 1/2 a 3 3/4; Shoulders 1 1/2.

SALT.—We have heard of sales of Zanesville salt at 26c, and Conaugh at 27c, in large lots at the river. In store the price for these qualities and No. 7 Kanawha washed is 28c. Stock fair, demand good.

No change in turks Island; 55c a 60c, is the range according to terms and quality.

The stock of Liverpool blown is not large; it is held at 2 a 2 25.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is still scarce and in demand at \$4. Timothy, dull at \$1 a 1 25. Mustard seed also continues to be scarce and is eagerly sought after at \$2. Hemp seed in fair demand at 50 a 75c. per bushel.

The price has ranged for some considerable time at from 80 a 87 1/2. Showing almost the same stability in the price for this article as for Wheat.

NEW ORLEANS.—Nov. 15.

FLOUR.—The Flour market has maintained a quiet character since our report of Saturday last, and sales have been only to a limited extent, principally for the consumption of the city neighborhood, there having been little demand for export. In regard to prices they remain about the same as before quoted—say \$4 15 a 4 20 for Ohio Superfine, and \$4 25 a 4 37 1/2 for Missouri do, with occasional sales of choice St. Louis brands, for bakers' use, at rates a fraction higher. A considerable portion of the stock is still held for an advance, but the market does not exhibit much firmness.

LARD.—There has been somewhat better demand during the past few days, and we have to notice sales of about 800 kegs for France at 5 cents, 2000 for Havana at 5 1/2 a 6, and 1100 for the North at 6 cents per lb. We continue to quote the extreme rates at 5 a 6 cents per lb. The stock of kegs is still large for the season, and all or nearly all the sales above noticed, are from recent arrivals. One or two further lots of new Lard have been received, but we have heard of no sales since the one noticed in our last. Arrived during the last three days 130 barrels and 3282 kegs. Cleared equal to 7737 kegs, viz—for New York 1800, Charleston 300, Havana, 35, 12, Liverpool 2025.

GRAIN.—We have still to notice a great scarcity of Shelled Corn, in sacks; sales have been made as high as 42 cts. per bushel. There is a good demand. Oats command 35 a 38 cents per bushel, in sacks. Wheat is in demand, and we hear of sales since our last of 550 sacks at 77 1/2, and 1400 at 80 cents per bushel. Arrived during the last three days 2787 sacks Corn, 423 bbls and sacks Oats, 2019 do Wheat. Cleared for New York 1245, Pensacola 300, St Johns N F, 60 sacks Corn.

HAY.—Western is plenty and dull, at \$9 75 a 10 25 per ton, Northern commands more.

BUTTER.—The supply is abundant, and the demand moderate, at 14 a 18 cents per lb for Goshen, and 8 a 10 for Western according to quality. Arrived from the West during the past three days 379 kegs and firkins.

AARON BURR TO HENRY CLAY.

In 1828, during the "bargain and sale" excitement, there was very clear proof that Mr. Clay was very intimate with Mr. Burr at the time of this operation. In the West, if not in all his secrets, but still it was strenuously denied by those who denied also the bargain with Mr. Adams. We now have a letter of Mr. Burr's to Mr. Clay thanking him for espousing his cause, and denying his guilt, which nobody at this late date believes, and which the recently discovered papers, by Mr. Claiborne, of Mississippi, clearly disprove. This letter is taken from Colman's N.Y. Herald, of March 21st, 1807. Statesman.

Frankfort, Dec. 1, 1806.

Sir—I have no design, nor have I taken any measure to promote a dissolution of the Union, or separation of any one or more States from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency, or with my knowledge. I have no design to intermeddle with the government, or disturb the tranquility of the United States or of its territories, or any part of them. I have neither issued nor signed, nor promised a commission to any person for any purpose. I do not own a musket or bayonet, nor any single article of military stores, nor does any person for me, by authority, or with my knowledge.

My views have been fully explained to, and approved by several of the principal officers of government, and I believe, are well understood by the administration and seen by it with complacency—they are such as every man of honor, and every good citizen must approve. Considering the high station you now fill in our national councils, I have thought these explanations proper, as well to counteract the chimerical tales which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated, as to satisfy you that you have not exposed the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the government, or the interests of his country.

Respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

AARON BURR.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY.

LAWRENCEBURGH BANK.—The Board of Directors, of the State Bank at their meeting last week, by a unanimous vote, directed the suspension of the Lawrenceburgh Branch. It is understood that this Branch has in repeated instances disregarded the provisions of the Charter, and that through the influence of its suspended debtors, its situation has been deemed unsafe and its prospects of usefulness very limited. Col A. C. Peppers, P. L. Spooner and H. K. Hooper, Esqs., were appointed Receivers. The paper of the Branch will be redeemed with specie as heretofore at its Counter, and received as usual by the other branches. There is some reason to believe, and it is to be hoped, that this suspension will only be temporary. —Indiana State Journal.

Santa Anna has abdicated—that is, retired to his farm. As usual, revolutions are predicted and expected in Mexico.

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, DEC. 5, 1843.

STATE CONVENTION.—No call has yet been made for a convention in this county to appoint delegates to the Democratic State convention; and as it is now so late, it is not probable that there will be any such meeting nor is it very necessary. The democrats of each township can more easily meet in their own township and appoint two, three, or four, to go as delegates to Columbus, than to come here for that purpose.

The State convention will doubtless be very large, and its proceedings unusually interesting; and it is hoped that Brown will be represented as a county so strong and firm in the support of democratic principles ought to be.

We regret that more interest is not felt than has yet been manifested in this county. In many counties large meetings have been held and large delegations appointed. A meeting held in Morgan county on the 20th ult. after appointing five delegates for each township, adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That all democrats of the County who feel disposed, and can make it convenient, are authorized to act as delegates, and are hereby appointed as such to represent this County in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in the city of Columbus on the 8th day of January next.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic electors of the several townships of this County, to form during the present winter, township DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

MR. CONNELL'S LETTER.

The Letter of Mr. O'Connell to the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati will be found on the first and fourth pages of this paper. It occupies more room than we expected, but as all that comes from the distinguished author is now of general interest, and particularly so to our Irish friends, we give the whole. We believe that the Irish adopted citizens of America are too much attached to democratic principles and our republican government to be swayed by this epistle of mistaken philanthropy, from their principles or to be induced to oppose the constitution they, at the time of their naturalization, swore to support. The letter of the Cincinnati Repeal Association to Mr. O'Connell is a sufficient vindication of the course of Irishmen in America on this subject. The following remarks of the Cincinnati Enquirer upon publishing the letter are commended to the attention of the reader.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER.

The entire communication of Mr. O'Connell to the Repeal Association of this city, is published in our columns to day. A mutilated and abridged copy of it has been inserted in some of the city papers, but our readers may depend that this is entire and correct. We spoke of this letter yesterday as unjust in sentiment and intemperate in language. That it is so, the reader will be satisfied upon perusing it. No distinction is made between the free and the slave States—between our condition and that of slave-holders, but assertions and arguments are applied to us, which would be palpably unjust even if applied exclusively to them. In conclusion, Irishmen are exhorted to become Abolitionists and to do all in their power to put free blacks upon an equality with the whites! Why! In order that the free negro race may enter into competition with their labor, and vote down their votes at the polls! Certainly Mr. O'Connell can have no correct conception of the actual condition or relation of things in this country. With slavery, in its inception, or its continuation, Irishmen, as citizens of the free States, have nothing to do—they cannot interfere and meddle with it in other States without causing internal broils and mischief, they cannot see the blacks of the South turned loose upon them and admitted to an equality of rights, social and political, without being themselves impoverished and degraded. We do not propose, however, to discuss this matter. We have referred to these considerations to show that the letter is written without reference to the actual condition of things in this country. And while we resent its injustice and abuse, as an American should, we cannot forget that its distinguished writer is in bonds, and to be tried to the death, for his exertions in the cause of Irish liberty! Enough that he is to be so tried—we could not indulge resentment at such a time. Nor should we forget that that cause itself is a thing entirely distinct from the opinions of O'Connell and his friends, upon the subject of slavery in some of the United States. We must differ with and repudiate the latter—we are bound to sympathize in and assist the former. Such, by reference to the proceedings of the Repeal association, it will be seen, were the views of Irishmen, who, by adjournment, quietly laid this letter upon the table, and yet went into a renewed collection of funds, to be sent whenever the crisis of Ireland's struggle for freedom should demand the aid of her sons and her friends. —Cin. Eng.

BURGLARY.—The store of John D. Evans & Co. in this town was broken open on Wednesday night last, and robbed of about thirty-five dollars in specie, a lever watch, and a small piece of broadcloth. The thief or thieves entered through the window, the shutter of which they pried open with a chisel. It appeared that an attempt was also made to rob Mr. D. J. Stewart's store, as a window of the dwelling part of his house was found raised in the morning; and it is supposed that the thief was deterred from accomplishing his object by the barking of dogs about the house.

A few nights before, a horse was stolen in Bethel, and found the next day tied in a wood a short distance west of this place. A suspicious looking person was seen about the time these thefts were committed, both in Bethel and in this town. He was tall and slender, wore a red flannel shirt and a blue coat, was seen at Higginsport on Wednesday, and got on board a boat which was going down the river.

TAX-PAYERS LOOK OUT.—The time for receiving taxes expires on Wednesday the 20th of this month, and only about one-fifth of the taxes in this county are yet collected. Those who desire to avoid the ten per cent. penalty will have to bestir themselves.

THE WEATHER.—The two past months have been remarkable for the most extraordinary continuation of bad weather we have ever witnessed. During that time the rays of the sun have visited us but seldom, and then for short times, and there has been almost a continuation of clouds and rain over our heads, and water and mud under our feet. A gentleman who kept an account of the weather during October, informs us that the sun shone on only eight days, and that it rained on twenty one days, of that month. We think that if he had kept an account during November, he would have found about a like proportion of rainy weather.

MISSISSIPPI.—Another great democratic triumph is the result of the elections in this State. The democratic majority is about 3000.

Congress and our State Legislature convened yesterday. We will probably be able to give some news from the latter in the next Standard.

REBELLION.—A portion of the whigs of the north have refused to acknowledge the tariff principles contained in Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Brown, as the whig doctrine; and Mr. Clay has written to them a letter explanatory of his southern letter. He has placed himself in a bad predicament; and it remains to be seen what will be the effect of this attempt to pour oil upon the troubled waters.

WILLIAM OLMELEY was lately nominated by the federalists of Kentucky as their candidate for Governor. It is said he was not the choice of Mr. Clay and his friends, who endeavored to procure the nomination of a man more subservient to their personal interests.

THE COURT OF Common Pleas has now been in session two weeks. The trial of David Brown on a charge of aiding in the murder of Bohrer, was commenced on Wednesday. The examination of witnesses was closed on Saturday at noon. Mr. Campbell, Prosecuting Attorney, addressed the jury on the part of the State in the afternoon, and was followed by Mr. Thompson for the defendant, when the court adjourned till Monday morning. This morning, (Monday) Mr. Penn spoke on the part of the State; and when our paper went to press, Mr. Devore was speaking on behalf of the defendant.

AUDUBON.

Mr. Audubon, the distinguished naturalist, is now in town, with the companions of his late expedition into the Rocky Mountains. He has with him a live deer a fox and badger, besides boxes of animals and birds that he has picked up en route. He has also two rocks round as a cannon ball, one of which weighs 280 lb. brought from Cannon Ball River, at the head of the Mississippi. The Philadelphia papers represent him as having a white beard 17 or 20 inches long, dressed in a white Blanket coat, wearing an untanned otter-skin cap, and carrying his faithful rifle, Leather Stocking like, on his shoulder. He designs to visit the Rocky Mountains again next year, and penetrate still farther into their unknown recesses. —N. Y. Tribune.

A TOUCHING SCENE.—The Adams Sentinel states while Judge Buchanan was passing sentence of death upon the unhappy criminal, Chrise, in Cumberland

Md., last week, his feelings were so excited as almost to impede utterance. After passing sentence, the judge arose, and with him the other members of the court, the bar, and the whole assembly, when he offered up to the Throne of Grace, a most fervent prayer in behalf of the doomed and unfortunate man.

KIDNAPPERS.—The Alexandria Gazette announces the arrest near Alexandria of two of the kidnappers who had stolen a negro family in Worcester county, Md., about a fortnight since. These men are said to be named Benjamin C. Dickson and Rowland H. Vall, and are reported to belong to Kentucky. —Bat. Rep.

THE FLORIDA ELECTIONS.

This territory has added another to the democratic triumphs for 1843. It is now carried by a large democratic majority in the Legislature. So we go, from North to South. —Statesman.

NEW MODE OF RENDING LARD.

In our walks among the pork houses yesterday, we noticed at Reynolds & Irwin's the operation of Amelung's new Patent Apparatus for rending lard by steam, instead of the slow old mode of frying it out in kettles. This new method strikes us as combining many advantages over the old one. The lard, in leaf and strip, is thrown into a large wooden vat, some ten feet in diameter, where it is thoroughly melted by a volume of steam being poured upon it. It is then conveyed to another vat underneath, the water thoroughly evaporated, and the melted lard drawn off into kegs and barrels. One hundred and fifty barrels per day can be thus rendered, with the labor of two men, there is no possibility of the lard being burnt—and every particle of it in the hog is thus saved, which cannot be done by any press, however powerful.

We are not very conversant with these matters, but the subject is apparently of sufficient importance to attract the notice of those interested in this business. The operation of the steam renderer can be witnessed every day at the packing house of Reynolds & Irwin, on Columbia street —Cin. Atlas.

WHAT IS THE VERDICT?

"Mid the glorification on Tuesday evening, among the Whigs at National Hall, Dr. Whiting, the Whig Coroner that was to be, commenced upon his duties a lecture sooner than the law allows, or the case of the subject warranted. While making his glorification speech, and thanking the Whigs for electing him to an office for which we are compelled to inform him he did not get votes enough, proclaimed in thunder tones to his audience that Old St. Tammany was dead; that she had by mistake taken a dose which suddenly ended her existence. Now then, said he, my first official act shall be to hold an inquest over her, and in a summoning a jury, I want Mike Walsh to act as Foreman of the same. Of course this well timed speech was received with hearty cheers, and Mike by virtue of his well earned claims to an office under the Whig government, was duly installed as the standing foreman of Dr. Whiting's Coroner's Inquest. Doctor, what's the verdict? —N. Y. Plebeian.

TEXAS.

The steamer Empress, to the kindness of whose officers we are indebted for the New Orleans papers, brings us dates from Houston up to the 8th inst.

There is not much in them. The President was at Houston, and the elections for members of Congress had taken place. Reports were still rife that the Mexicans were arriving on the frontier. Gen. Murphy had left Galveston on the United States schooner Flirt, for Vera Cruz. This movement is puzzling. The Texas papers say it relates to the endeavors of Great Britain to secure a foothold in that country, and to prevent this, they propose that Texas be added to the United States.

The Galveston papers declare that a large United States squadron is assembling in the Gulf, and that Houston will convene Congress at an early hour. [Cin. Gaz.]

SLAVE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

The Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 8th instant, at Havana, states that information had reached that city of a slave insurrection on several plantations near Mantana, which had been suppressed with the loss of 50 lives. Several slaves hung themselves and 67 were in custody.

THE DEBATE.

The discussion, says the Lexington Intelligencer, of Nov. 25th, between the Rev. Mr. Rice and Elder Alexander Campbell progresses, and the interest which it first awakened is not at all diminished by its continuance. Large crowds are daily in attendance.

They have closed two of the seven propositions which they were to discuss. The third, viz: "Christian Baptism is for the remission of past sins"—the affirmative of which Mr. Campbell holds—will be brought to a close to-day. It is tho't that the debate, when published, will justify the assertion, that a more able Theological discussion has never taken place in the country.

WHIG vs. DEMOCRAT.—The New Orleans Tropic says, the motto of every Whig should be—"Betrayed but not dismayed;" and he might have added, every Democrat's motto should be—"battered but not defeated." —Belt. Rep.